THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The guidelines issued in February, 1983 were primarily intended to curb re-appointment|extensions in public sector enterprises. The IDPL Management had given re-appointment|extension to two of its officers, namely S|Shri S. S. Suri and K. V. Pai as a special case keeping the interest of the organisation in view.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no proposal to take any disciplinary action against the IDPL Management on this account.

Revision of Liability of M|s. GLAXO.

4615. SHRI ABDUL SAMAD SIDDIQUI:
SHRI SUDHIR RANJAN MAJUMDAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the liabilities assessed against M|s. Glaxo have revised from Rs. 37 crores to Rs. 71.78 crores and when it was communicated;

(b) what were the irregularities found in the assessment of liability of Rs. 37 crores;

(c) how were these irregularities committed and the prices of bulk drugs tampered to give benefits to the company;

(d) whether it is a fact that instead of fixing the responsibility of the concerned officers their services are being utilised even after retiremnt so as to ensure that no recovery is made;

(e) under what provision and with whose authority the concerned officer is dealing with such cases ex-post retirement; and

(f) whether it is also a fact that besides working for Government after retirement, the concerned officer is aiso doing consultancy and advising the drug company by charging fees and if so, what steps have been taken to investigate the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. It was communicated to M|s. Glaxo vide letter dated 16-11-1990.

(b) and (c) The liability against M|s. Glaxo was assessed at Rs. 37 crores due to undue benefit allowed like set-offs, inaccurate reckoning of compay's bulk drug and formulation prices in the computation of the liabilities, grant of unauthorised and inadmissible set-offs in the quantities of production and sales and the sales value of drugs and formulations. After receipt of number of complaints the tentative liability was revised to Rs. 71.78 crores. M|s. Glaxo has filed a writ petition against the notice of recovery of Rs. 71.78 crores in the Delhi High Court. The Court has granted interim stay against recovery and the hearing has not yet started. The matter is, therefore, subjudice.

(d) and (e) Since recovery has been stayed by the Court and the matter is subjudice, there is no question of such an officer being asked to deal with this case or who could influence the recovery.

(f) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government.

Lock out of Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limted Barodara

4616. SHRI JITENDRABHAI LABHSHANKER BHATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lock out has been declared in I. P. C. L., Barodara;

(b) if so, since when and what are the reasons therefor;

(c) what is the amount of losses the I. P. C. L. would suffer daily; and

(d) what steps have been taken to reopen the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHINTA MOHAN): (a), (b) and (d) As a sequel to on illegal flash strike call given by two of the employees unions at 7.00 PM on 23-7-92, the employees operating the plants in IPCL's Vadodara Complex left their place of work leaving the plants unmanned thus exposing the plants to unsafe and hazardous, conditons. Employees of 10.00 PM shift were prevented by the striking workers from entering the plants. Even supervisory personnel were stopped from entering the plants for ensuring safe shutdown. In order to ensure safety of men and material within the complex and neighbouring villages, IPCL management declare lock out on 24-7-92 at 6.00 A.M.

The lockout has since been lifted from 8.30 AM on 1-8-92, following an amicable settlement and withdrawal of strike by the two employees unions.

(c) According to IPCL, the amount of loss suffered by the Company in terms of contribution during the period of lockout could be around Rs. 14 crores.

Recruitment of raw-material to manufacture Phosphatic Fertilizers

4617. SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE:

SHRI SARADA MOHANTY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the raw material required to manufacture phosphatic fertilizers;

(b) the quantity of raw material indegenously available and how much is being imported;

(c) whether there is any plans under Governments consideration to instal phosphatic fertilizers plants in Gulf countries or in Canada; and

(d) the number of application received in this regard and what action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The raw materials required for the manufacture of phosphatic fertilizers are mainly rock phosphate and sulphur. Ammonia and phosphoric acid are also used as intermediates in the manufacture of phosphatic fertilizers.

(b) During 1991-92, the quantities of raw materials/intermediates produced indigenously and imported for fertilizer production are shown below :—

	Imported (in lakh tonnes) (estimated)	Indigenously produced (in lakhs tonnes) (estimated)
Sulphur	7.20	—
Rock-phosphate	26.02	4.54
Phosphoric Acid	16.48	3.46
Ammonia	8.04	86.14